

UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA

Fifteenth Annual Convention Opens
With a Thousand Delegates
Present.

MITCHELL'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Urges the Members to be Moderate
In Speech and Conservative
In Action.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 18.—The fifteenth annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America opened in Tomlinson hall today with 1,000 delegates from various parts of the country and Canada represented. Mayor Holtzman welcomed the delegates and President Mitchell responded. Late this afternoon the work of the credentials committee was concluded.

In his annual report President Mitchell urges that the convention be moderate in speech and conservative in action, adding:

"We should keep in mind that the enemies of labor and the opponents of trade unionism as represented by the Manufacturers' Association and the Citizens' Industrial alliance are ever ready to make capital out of the small indiscretion and to magnify out of all reasonable proportion the slightest mistake that trade unionists may make."

The report says of the situation in the anthracite field:

"Since the close of the anthracite strike the relations of operators and miners have grown steadily more cordial. With very few exceptions the award of the commission has been rigidly observed and an era of comparative peace and contentment has reigned in that territory."

Of central Pennsylvania the report says:

"During the month of March the miners and operators of the central district of Pennsylvania reported approximately 40,000 men in joint conference in the city of Altoona and consummated an agreement which secured to our members a substantial increase in wages and for the first time in the history of that field established the eight-hour work day. The importance of this achievement cannot be overestimated."

Mr. Mitchell refers to the extension of the conference method of adjusting wage differences into West Virginia, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, and the Indian Territory, which, he says, promises a long period of industrial peace to miners and operators.

Mr. Mitchell says: "In all other districts in which mining processes have heretofore been regulated by agreement, increased wages were secured and while in many instances wages have not advanced in proportion to the increases secured in the central competitive coal fields, on the whole we have every reason to feel fairly well satisfied with the gains during the year 1903."

The extensions of organization into Canada, Montana and Washington are mentioned and the report says the organization has increased in membership from 91,000 in 1900 to 257,445 in 1903, which does not include members idle or on strike.

"If," says Mr. Mitchell, "every local union would report in its full membership, there would not be less than 240,000 members."

The report recommends that the constitution committee investigate the availability of discontinuing the present method of collecting dues and adopting the stamp system.

Of the Colorado strike Mr. Mitchell says: "The strike in district 15 has been and is a source of heavy expense to our organization, but our people are standing firm, and much as we desire an amicable and honorable settlement, the uncompromising attitude of the companies gives us no choice but to continue the contest until fair terms of settlement are reached or our people go down in defeat."

President Mitchell advises that the demands of the previous conventions be repeated, and that the scale committee "be instructed to make an effort to have the interstate agreement formulated upon a run-of-mine basis."

The increase in machine mining is known to have been from 14 per cent of the total production in 1896 to 26 per cent in 1903, the report asserts that in districts in which the differential is widest machine mining has increased disproportionately. He urged that a readjustment of the differential be insisted upon.

He suggests that not more than two delegates be sent to the international mining congress at Paris, May 23, urges support of the union label and recommends that each local devote 10 minutes of each meeting to a discussion of the question of union-made goods.

Vigorous support of the anti-injunction bill and the eight-hour bill now in Congress is urged.

President Mitchell voices his earnest support of legislation prohibiting boys under 16 years of age from being allowed to work in the mines, and asks the convention to endorse it. In closing, congratulatory references are made to the cordial business relationship that has existed between our organization and the operators in all states and districts in which the wages and conditions of employment are regulated and determined by mutual agreement."

RESERVOIR BURSTS.

At Bloomfontein Drowning About Thirty Persons.

Bloomfontein, Orange River Colony, Jan. 18.—About 30 persons were drowned and three hotels and 176 houses destroyed as the result of a bursting reservoir here yesterday. Hundreds of persons have been rendered homeless and destitute by the disaster.

WANTS MORE MARINES.

Minister Allen at Seoul Asks for Better Guard.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Minister Allen at Seoul, Corea, has made a request of the state department that the legion guard be increased. The minister's request has been referred to the navy department, which is considering means of sending more marines from Cavite to Chemulpo. It will require about a week to reinforce the present guard.

As no mention is made in official dispatches received by either the state or navy departments from Seoul or Chemulpo, reflecting on the conduct of the American marine guards at the Korean capital, the officials here feel quite sure that the reports of boisterous behavior on their part are without foundation. It is believed here that this story was put abroad by the native press acting under foreign influence, to discredit the American marines whose early appearance at Seoul was very much resented by some of the powers interested in the eastern situation.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 18.—A ca-



Miss Agnes Miller, of Chicago, speaks to young women about dangers of the Menstrual Period.

TO YOUNG WOMEN.—I suffered for six years with dysmenorrhea (painful periods), so much so that I dreaded every month, as I knew it meant three or four days of intense pain. The doctor said this was due to an inflamed condition of the uterine appendages caused by repeated and neglected colds. "If young girls only realized how dangerous it is to take cold at this critical time, much suffering would be spared them. Thank God for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, that was the only medicine which helped me any. Within three weeks after I started to take it, I noticed a marked improvement in my general health, and at the time of my next monthly period the pain had diminished considerably. I kept up the treatment, and was cured a month later. I am like another person since. I am in perfect health, my eyes are brighter, I have added 12 pounds to my weight, my color is good, and I feel light and happy."—Miss Agnes Miller, 25 Potomac Ave., Chicago, Ill. —\$5000.00. Perfect if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be denied.

The monthly sickness reflects the condition of a woman's health. Anything unusual at that time should have prompt and proper attention.

Telegram was received here today from Seoul, stating that which was held to be certain, the United States government has taken ample precautions to take care of the missionaries, who are assembling at Seoul under the direction of Bishop C. H. Gilman, and there is no cause for uneasiness. The cablegram states that the American flag is being carefully respected.

MARTINDALE GOES FREE.

Was Indicted for Appropriating Bank's Funds.

Kansas City, Jan. 18.—Judge John F. Phillips of this city, sitting in the federal court in Kansas City, Kan., gave a decision today which frees William Martindale, former vice president of the First National bank of Emporia, Kan. Martindale was indicted for misappropriation of the bank's funds. The failure of this bank, in November, 1901, was followed by the suicide of its president, Charles F. Cross, within an hour after the bank had closed. The indictment against Martindale consisted of eighteen counts, charging the defendant with misappropriation in some instances, or abstraction in others, in issuing checks on his account on this bank in which he had no funds. The amount on which indictments were based was less than \$5,000.

President Cross, in a letter found in his desk after death, had taken all the blame of the failure upon himself and fully exonerated Martindale and Mr. Davis, the cashier, of any connection with the failure.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

Senate Confirmed Major and Brigadier Generals.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The senate in executive session today confirmed the following nominations:

To be major generals—Brig. Gens. W. A. Robt. Joseph P. Sangster, Alfred E. Bates, Wallace F. Bandolph.

To be brigadier generals—Cols. Alfred Hordern, Harry L. Haskell, Forest P. Hathaway, Asher C. Taylor, John G. Butler, Charles J. Allen, Theodore E. Frick, Frank M. Cox, Jacob Kline, William E. Dougherty, William P. McCaskey.

Col. John P. Story to be chief of artillery with the rank of brigadier general.

Col. Francis S. Dodge to be paymaster general.

Albert A. Roberts, to be receiver of public moneys at La Grande, Or.

THE HANNA SLATE.

Move to Capture Ohio Delegation For the Senator.

Cincinnati, Jan. 18.—The official announcement here tonight by George B. Cox, the Republican leader in Hamilton county, that he was a candidate for delegate at large from Ohio to the Republican national convention at Chicago next June caused much speculation.

The completion of what is known as the "Hanna slate." The other three on the "Hanna slate" as delegates at large are said to be George H. Herrick, former Gov. Nash and Congressman Dick, who is chairman of the state committee.

Besides over 100 delegates in the next Republican state convention from Hamilton county, it is claimed by the friends of Mr. Cox that he has received assurance of more than enough delegates from other counties to secure his election, and that the announcement in itself is in response to the letters from other counties. It is understood that Senator Foraker, who is now in Ohio in the interests of the delegates at large and district delegates for President Roosevelt, will name four others for delegates at large in opposition to Herrick, Nash and Dick, and that what is known as the "administration slate" will be headed by Senator Foraker.

Up to you

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MORE LIGHT ON PANAMA CASE.

Additional Correspondence on the Relations of United States With Colombia Submitted.

A STATEMENT OF GRIEVANCES.

Gen. Reyes Has a Long List—He Makes Some Serious Charges.—Secretary Hay Answers Them.

Washington, Jan. 18.—President Roosevelt transmitted to the senate today additional correspondence touching the relations of the United States with Colombia and Panama, covering the period from Dec. 23, 1903, to Jan. 6, last.

A statement of grievances on the part of Colombia was presented to the state department by Gen. Reyes on Dec. 23. Gen. Reyes says that the course of the United States has worked deep injury to Colombia and he cited the treaty of 1848 as showing that the independence and sovereignty of Colombia were to be maintained intact between the two governments.

Gen. Reyes says with reference to the Hay-Herran treaty that the same course was followed in Bogota as was pursued in Washington. If the treaty, he said, had been rejected in Washington the disapproval would have involved no grievance for Colombia and that the Colombian congress in its disapproval of the treaty simply exercised a vested right. This action, he maintained, did not disqualify the Colombian government for the conclusion of another treaty.

ACTION OF COLOMBIAN CONGRESS.

In speaking of the action of the Colombian congress in its efforts to annul the treaty, Gen. Reyes said: "I firmly believe that it would have approved the convention with amendments that would probably have been acceptable to the United States had not the American minister at Bogota repeatedly declared in the most positive manner that his government would reject any amendments that might be offered."

SOME SERIOUS CHARGES.

"Before the coup d'etat which proclaimed the independence of the isthmus, Gen. Reyes says, American cruisers which reached their destination precisely on the eve of the movement, were plowing the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans."

WOULD HAVE DOWNED REBELS.

A United States military officer, he says, stopped the railway from carrying to Panama, as it was under obligation to do, a battalion of troops from Bogota, which had just arrived at Colon, "at the very time when its arrival in that city would have impeded or suppressed any revolutionary attempt."

Gen. Reyes says that Panama has become independent because the government of the United States desired it; because with its incomparably superior force the United States prevented the landing of Colombian battalions; because, without regard to the precedent established by statesmen who have dealt with this matter, the United States has not respected our rights in that strip of land which is the cause of a divine bequest for the innocent use of the American family of states; and, finally, because the government of the United States, invoking and putting in force the action of the government of Colombia, has by bloodless conquest, but by conquest nevertheless, the most important part of the national territory."

TREATY OF 1848 CITED.

Gen. Reyes cites the thirty-sixth article of the treaty of 1848, providing that when either country feels itself offended, it shall lay before the other a statement of such injury or damages, and concludes by promising that the claims which he makes on account of the violation of the aforesaid treaty, and all other claims which may hereafter be made in connection with the events of Panama, be submitted to the arbitration tribunal of The Hague.

COMPLAINTS CONSIDERED.

Secy. Hay answered this note under date of Jan. 8. He says the government has carefully considered the grave complaints made and assures Gen. Reyes of our most friendly sentiments for the government of Colombia. The question submitted, he says, can be considered only in the light of accomplished facts, of which one is that the republic of Panama has become a member of the family of nations.

"The department has read with surprise," Mr. Hay comments, "your repetition of gross imputations upon the conduct and motives of this government, while are said to have appeared in reputable American newspapers."

Mr. Hay reviews in detail, first, the necessity of a waterway connecting the two oceans, and, secondly, all the legislative and diplomatic procedure which has taken place to secure that end.

U. S. DID ITS DUTY.

Secy. Hay says the United States had faithfully borne during the long period, the full burden of its responsibilities. "Meanwhile," he continues, "the great design of the treaty of 1848 remained unfulfilled, and in the end it became apparent that it has heretofore been shown that it could be fulfilled only by the construction of a canal by the government of the United States. By reason of the action of the government of Colombia in repudiating the Hay-Herran convention, and of the views and intentions disclosed in connection with that repudiation the government was confronted with the alternative of either abandoning the chief benefit which it expected and which it was entitled to derive from the treaty of 1848, or of resorting to measures the necessity of which it would contemplate only with regret."

NEW SITUATION CREATED.

"By the declaration of independence of the republic of Panama a new situation was created. On one hand stood the government of Colombia, which in the name of the treaty of 1848, the aid of this government in its efforts to suppress the revolution; on the other hand stood the republic of Panama, that declared in order that the great design of that treaty might not be forever frustrated but might be fulfilled. The isthmus was threatened with division by another civil war. Nor was the rights and interests of the United States alone at stake. The interests of the whole civilized world were involved. The republic of Panama stood for these interests, the Colombian government stood for them. Compelled to choose between these two alternatives, the government of the United States, in no wise responsible for the situation that had arisen, did not hesitate."

APPROVED BY THE WORLD.

"It recognized the independence of the republic of Panama, and upon its judgment and action in the emergency the powers of the world have set the seal of their approval."

Under all the circumstances, says the secretary, the department is unable to regard the complaints of Colombia against this government as having any valid foundation. Secy. Hay says:

"The government of the United States would readily concede its responsibility with the republic of Panama, with a view to bring about some arrangement on a fair and equitable basis. For the acceptance of your proposal of a resort to The Hague tribunal, this government perceives no occasion. Indeed the questions presented in your statement of grievances are of a political nature, such as nations even of the most advanced ideas are to international arbitration, have not proposed to deal with by that process."

REYES SUBMITS A NOTE.

Under date of Jan. 6, Gen. Reyes submits another note to Secy. Hay, in which he says he has transmitted Secy. Hay's answer to his statement of grievances to his government by cable. The secretary of Colombia, he says, as an intimation that the Colombian forces will be attacked by the United States on their entering the territory of Panama to subvert the republic, and for that reason it would hold the government of the United States for all damages caused to it by the loss of that national territory. A repetition is made of the position of the Colombian government under the treaty of 1848, and it is expected that the first note of Gen. Reyes be made public.

PROPOSITION ANSWERED.

Replying to this on Jan. 9, Secy. Hay says that he finds almost all the propositions brought forward in the second note have been considered and fully answered in his note of the 8th of January. He says, however:

"I will not for a moment accept the imputation of unfriendly motives of sentiments on the part of this country toward Colombia, and even if Colombia should persist in assuming a hostile attitude toward us it will only be after the most careful deliberation, and with extreme reluctance, and in accordance with the deplorable conditions thus created."

Under date of Jan. 11, Gen. Reyes addressed Secy. Hay, stating that he finds his arguments had not been refuted by the otherwise forceful papers which he had received. He then discussed at some length his proposition to refer the matter to The Hague and concludes with regret on the failure of his mission to the United States.

TO CURE ANY DISEASE.

The Cause Must be Removed, Same Way With Dandruff.

Kill the germ that causes dandruff, falling hair and baldness, you will have no more dandruff, and your hair must grow luxuriantly. Neerbor's Herpicide not only contains the dandruff germ destroyer, but it is also a most delightful hair dressing for regular toilet use. No other hair preparation is on this scientific basis of destroying the dandruff germs. It stops all irritation, keeps the scalp sweet, pure and wholesome. Remember that something must be done to be "just as good" will not do the work of genuine Herpicide. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

A CONTINUAL DRAG.

The Exact Term.

Only those who have experienced the pain and suffering incident to Piles or Hemorrhoids can know what a drag and handicap this complaint is. However, even the mildest forms hinder the patient from putting forth his or her best efforts, while those afflicted with bleeding and protruding piles realize all the tortures of the complaint.

It may surprise the reader to know that there is a sure, permanent cure for this disease, as the following testimony from Mr. E. A. Leonard, an American resident in the City of Mexico will show:

"For twenty years I suffered with piles, sometimes being confined to my bed for days at a time. The relief received from doctors both in the United States and Mexico, was temporary, and more frequently I received no relief; other medicines had no effect. It was a continual drag. I was fit for nothing. I finally tried Pyramid Pile Cure, first application was magical; I could not believe I was awake next morning; I experienced a relief that I had not known twenty years. One box cured me, but not believing myself cured, I bought two more, but they are still in my trunk. I first used the remedy in July, 1902; have had no occasion to use it since. The world government of Pyramid Pile Cure, I have no words to express its merits."

Pyramid Pile Cure is in the form of a suppository, which is admitted by all physicians to be the best preparation for treating piles. It comes in direct contact with the painful tumors and does its work quickly and painlessly. It is sold by druggists, generally, for 25 cents a package, and there is no other remedy so good."

Write Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., for their little book on the causes and cure of piles which is sent free for the asking.

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